Development of Biological Indicators, Methods and Assessment Techniques for Use in Headwater Intermittent Streams

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Headwater streams as monitoring units

- Aquatic-terrestrial interface.
 - Spatially (high channel length: width)
 Temporally (geologically and seasonally)
- Widespread, replicate reference conditions generally obtainable.
- Drain smaller watershed areas, with more homogeneous land use than larger streams (stressor diagnosis).
- However, headwater streams are more prone to drying...hence a need to identify hydrologic regimes.

Potential stressors / impairments to headwater streams



- Urban / suburban centers piping/culverts, impervious surfaces, obliteration
- Appalachians MTR / VF, longwall mining, straight pipes
- Gulf Coastal Plain silviculture, ag w/o BMPs
- Midwest channelization, tiling, livestock, pond impoundments
- West abstraction/diversion, effluentdominated flows

Regional Methods Study

- Pilot study to develop SOPs for studying intermittent streams.
- Multi-region study
- Goals
 - Assess and identify indicators of flow permanence
 - Identify potential stressors to headwater streams

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Study Design

3 – 4 reaches per stream

- Gradient of permanence
- 30 m reaches

Sampling Periods

Spring (April-May)

In the state of th Late Summer (Aug-Sept)



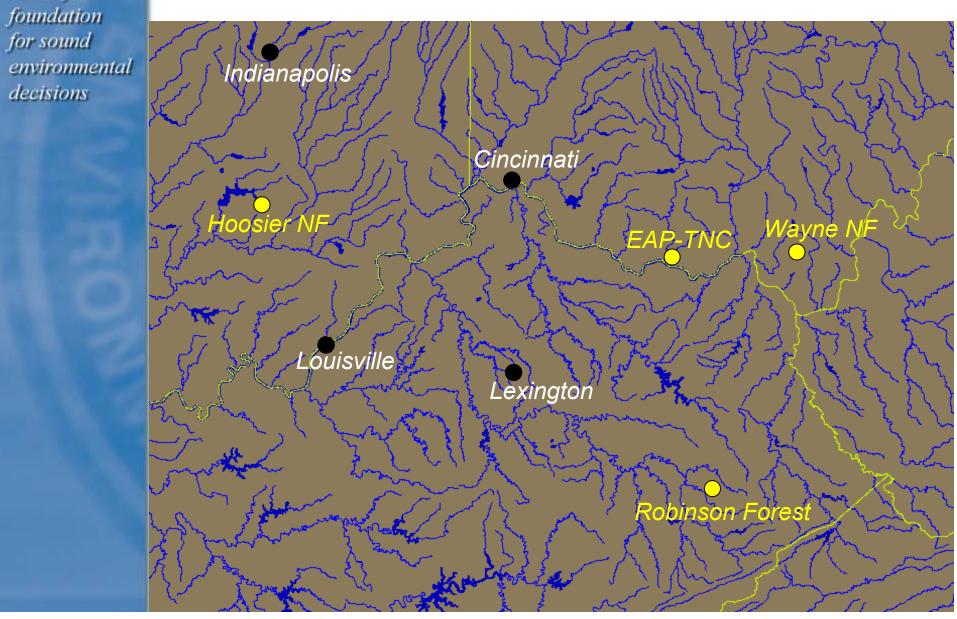
Origin of intermittent flow



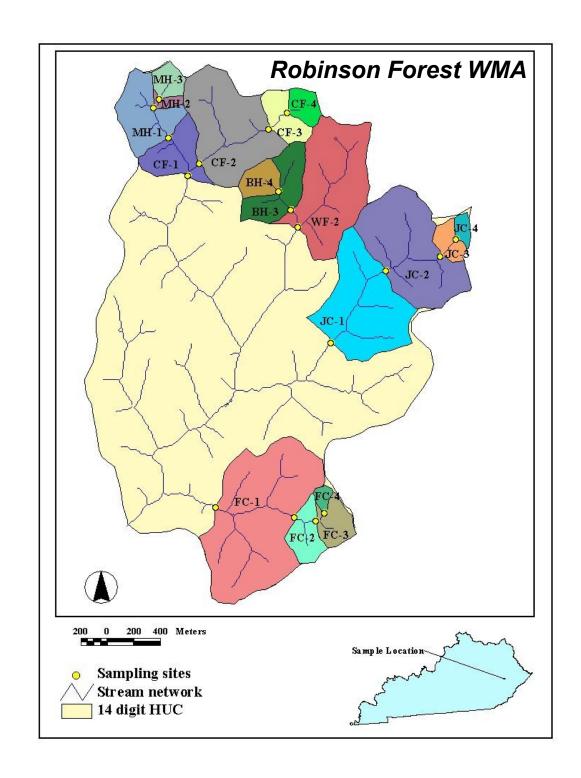
Origin of perennial flow

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Year 1 Study Site Locations



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Physical Habitat Variables

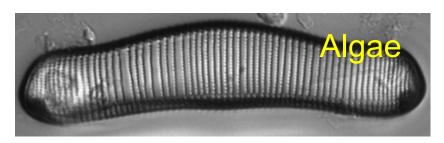
- Quantitative measures within <u>erosional</u> & <u>depositional</u> habitats
- EPA Rapid Habitat Assessment Form
- Ohio EPA Primary
 Headwater Habitat
 Evaluation Form (HHEI)
- North Carolina Department of Water Quality Stream Classification Form



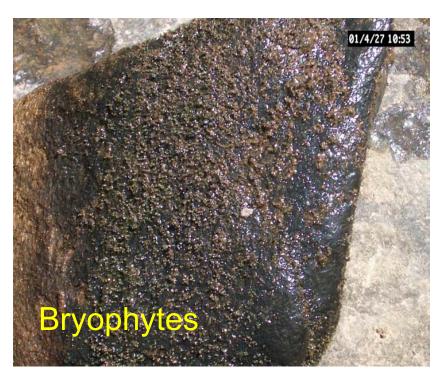
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Indicator Assemblages









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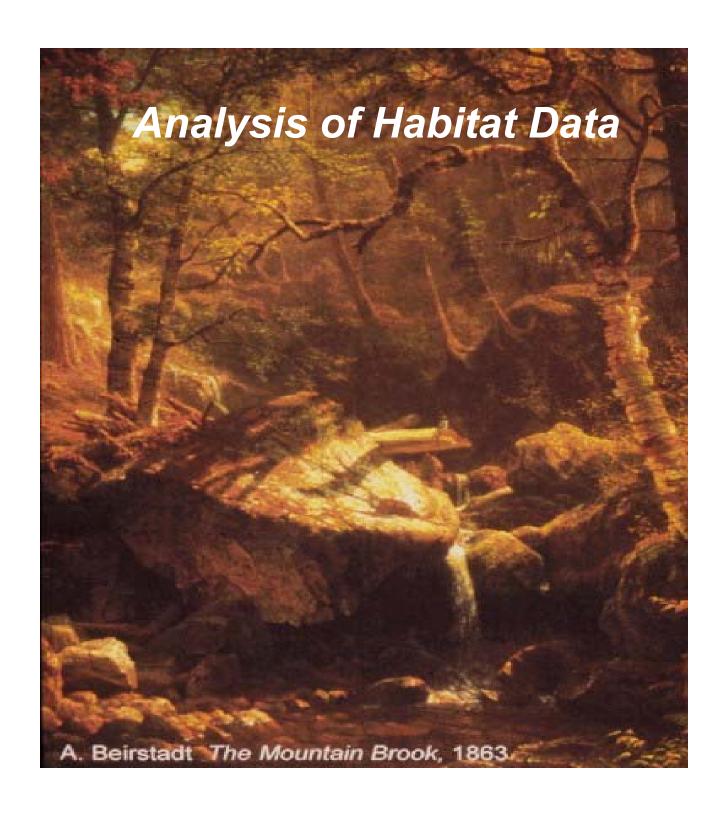
Biological Sampling

- Macroinvertebrates: 6 stovepipe samples (0.05 m²) per habitat type along thalweg
- Algae: Composite 6 samples (12 cm²) per habitat type
- Bryophytes: 6 samples per reach
- Amphibians: 30 min visual search upstream of sampling reach



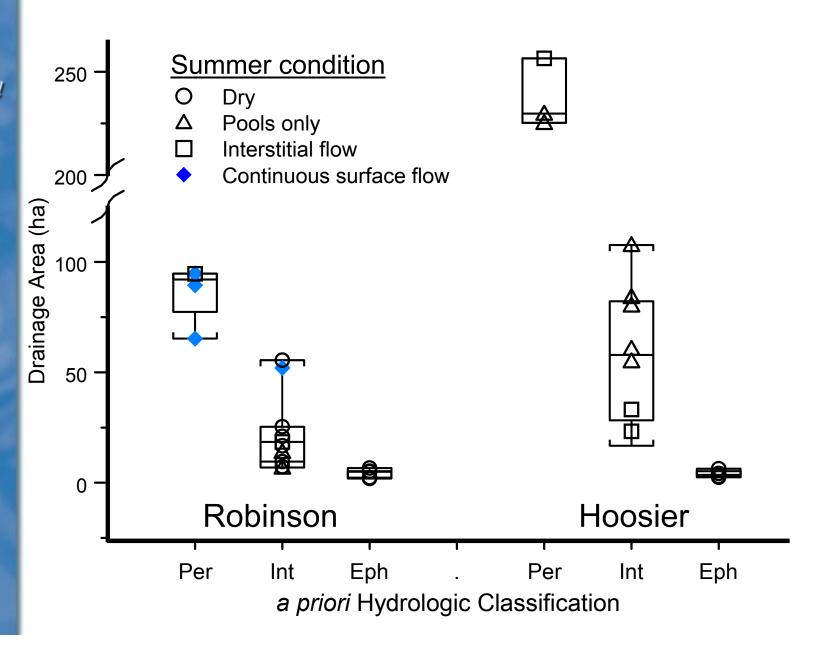


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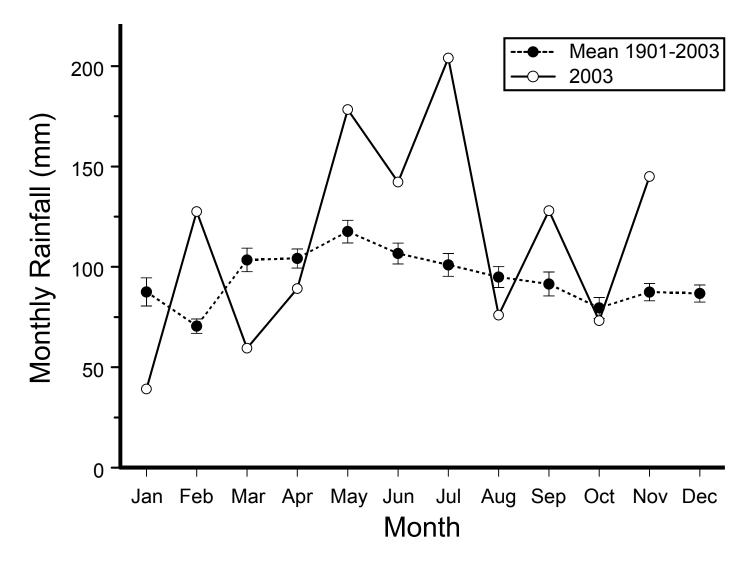
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Drainage Area and Hydrology



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2003 vs. Long-term Rainfall near Hoosier NF



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Hydrologic Classification

Spring & Summer Hydrologic Conditions

- Continuous surface flow
- Interstitial flow
- ◆ Pools only no visible flow − B
- ▶ Dry_ C

If Spring and Summer = A then "perennial"

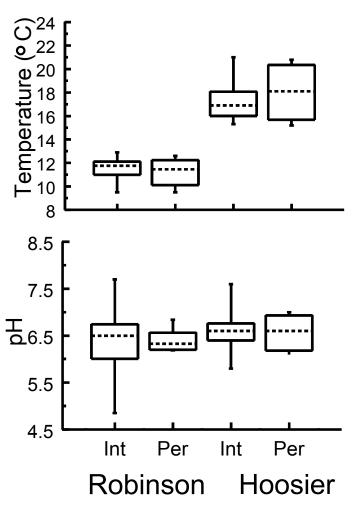
If Spring = A and summer = B or C then "intermittent"

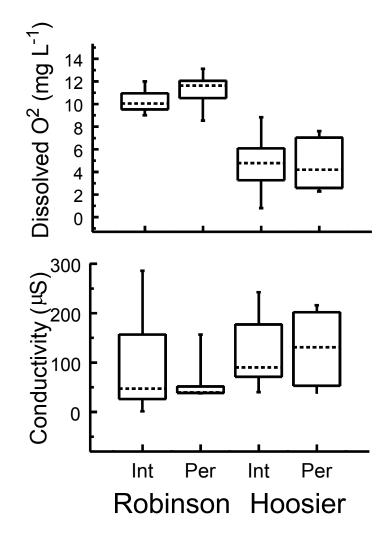
If Spring = B or C and summer = C then "ephemeral"

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Water Chemistry

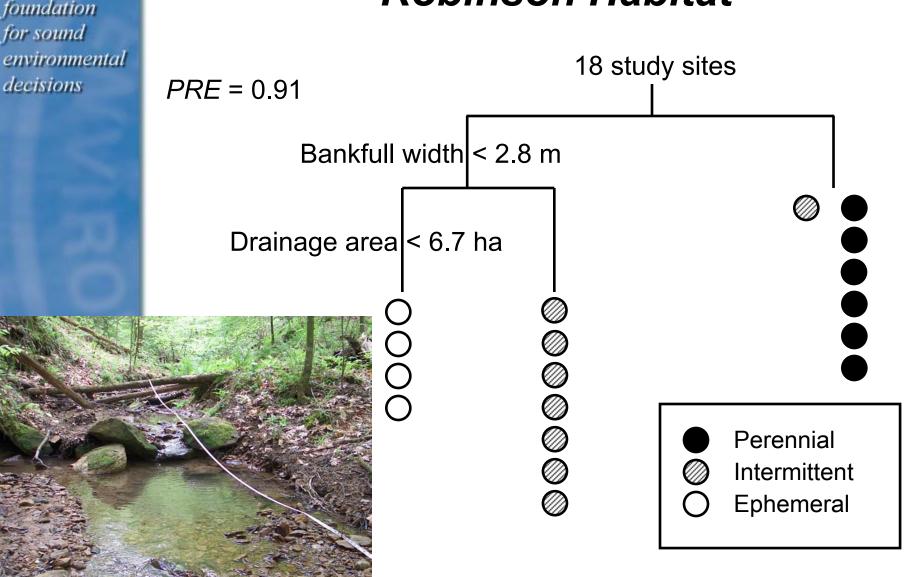




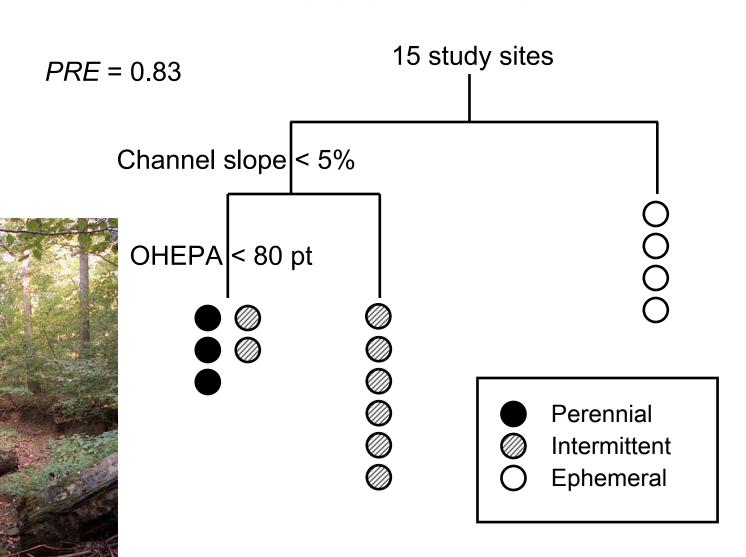


RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT Building a scientific foundation for sound decisions

Classification Tree Robinson Habitat



Classification Tree Hoosier Habitat



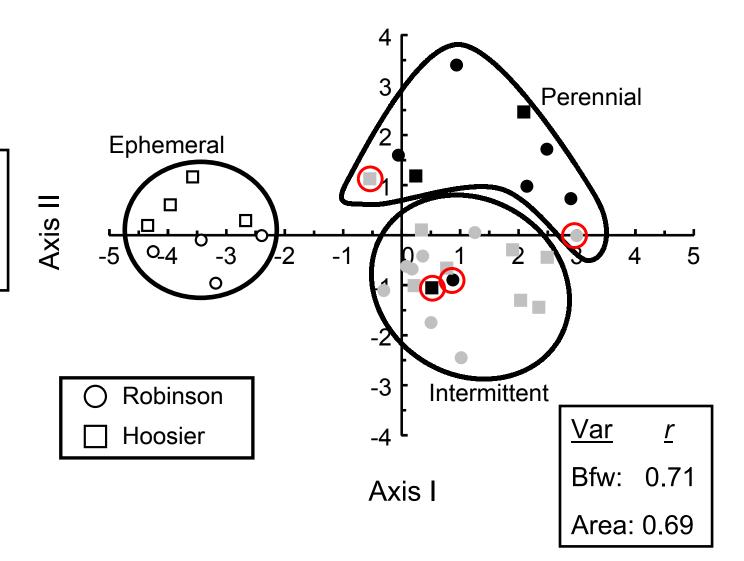
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Canonical Discriminant Analysis of Physical Habitat

<u>Var</u> <u>r</u>

Area: 0.66

Ohio: 0.42

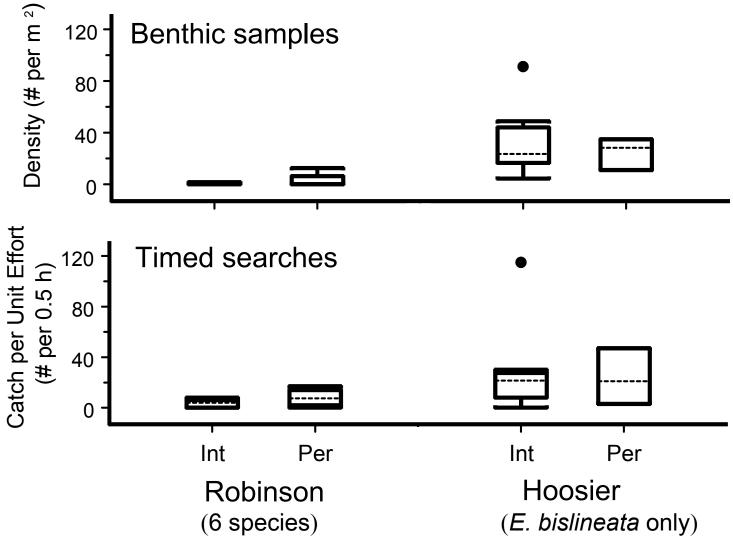


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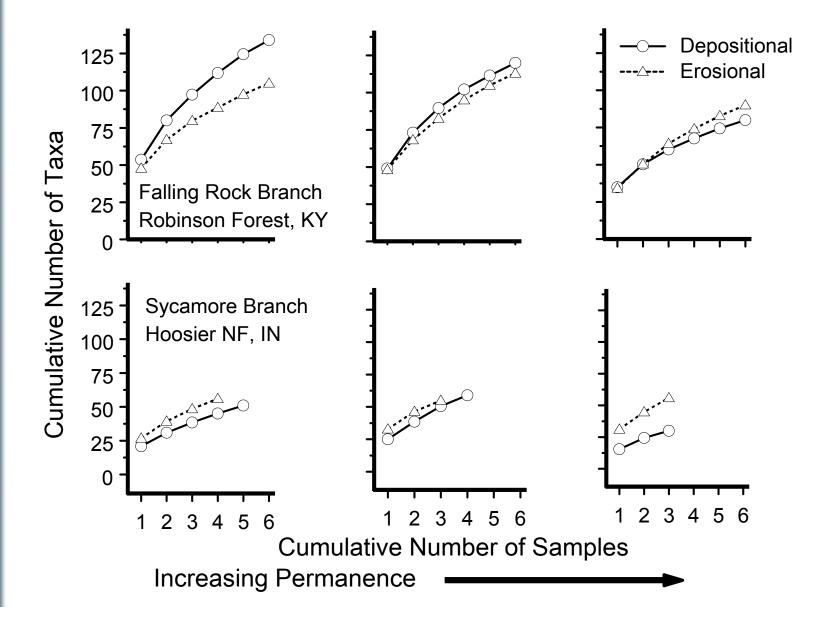


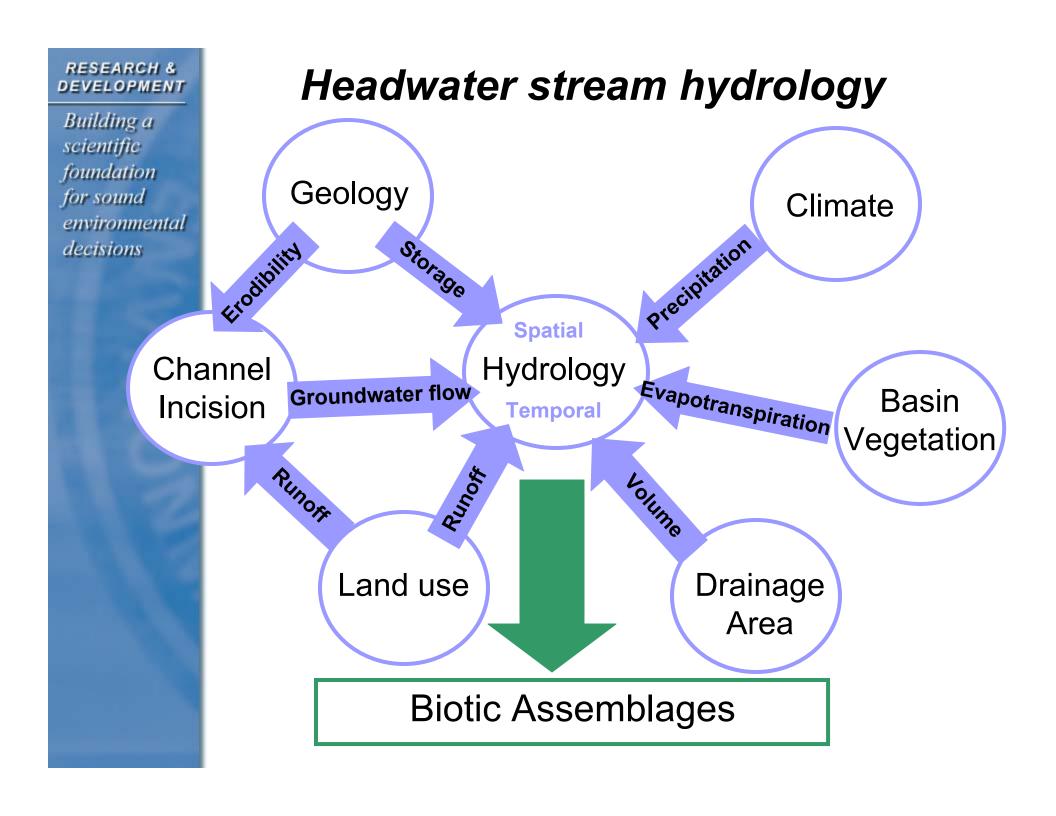
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Salamanders Spring 2003



Invertebrate Species-Area Curves







Future Directions

- Water sensors: drying frequency& duration
- Biotic indicators invertebrates
 - algae
 - bryophytes
 - amphibians
- Role of channel incision in governing flow permanence.
- Interannual variation
- Regional variation

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